

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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WINSTON, N. C.

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Write all communications, designed for publication, on one side of the paper.

Rejected communications will be numbered and filed, and the author will be notified. It not applied for in 30 days they will be destroyed. To secure their return postage must be sent with the application. Answers to enquiries will be made through our "Correspondents Column" when it can be done with propriety. We want intelligent correspondents in every county in the State. We want facts of value, results accomplished of value, experiences of value, plainly and briefly told. One solid, demonstrated fact is worth a thousand theories.

Address all communications to
THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER,
Winston, N. C.

Winston, N. C., Oct. 13, 1886.

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THE CROSS MARK.

The cross mark on your paper indicates that the time for which you subscribed has or is about to expire. It is to give notice so your subscription may be renewed. If the subscription be not renewed the name will be dropped from the list, but we want every one to renew and bring a friend along too.

See our offer to give THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER one year and the Patch Corn Sheller for four dollars. This is the best sheller for the money in America. It is guaranteed and will give entire satisfaction. Send in your orders at once.

Read our advertisements. And you will do us a great favor when you speak or write of them, to mention THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

—There are said to be 12,000 liquor saloons in New York city.

—Secretary Lamar's full name is Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar.

—There are now in circulation 60,139, 952 standard silver dollars, the largest number ever in circulation.

—The time is not far distant when the South will control the iron-making industry of this country.

—President Cleveland has sent twenty dollars with a sympathetic letter to the Confederate Home at Charleston.

Col. John N. Staples, of Greensboro, has been appointed Assistant General Counsel of the Richmond & Danville railroad company.

—A patch of rye makes an excellent winter pasturage, if sown in the fall. It gives the earliest cutting of green feed in the spring.

—"As we sow so shall we also reap" holds good in crops as well as in morals. Get the best seed and prepare the land thoroughly if you would have good crops.

—T. J. Cluverius, the murderer of his cousin, Lillian Madison, in Richmond, has been re-sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of December.

—The Supreme Court last week issued license to nineteen applicants to practice law. Among them was one said to be sixty-five years old.

—Louis Bagger & Co., solicitors of patents, Washington, write us that there were issued to citizens of the Southern States, 28 patents, bearing the date of Oct. 5, 1886.

—If you have a pet grape vine (and every man who owns a yard or garden should have) bury the waste bones about the base of the stem and see how it feeds on them and flourishes.

—We learn that there is a lot of pigs in this county, thirteen months old—all of the same litter that will average over four hundred pounds. We are promised the particulars when they are slaughtered.

—A writer in the New York Sun suggests that a club be tied to the necks of dogs running at large which will enable sheep to get away from them when pursued. Dossy Battle, of Tarboro, thinks that next thing to bringing the club down with fatal effect on the dog's head, tying it to his neck might do.

—Jerome J. Case, the owner of the celebrated trotting horse Jay Eye See, began life as a blacksmith and is now the owner of a large threshing machine factory in Illinois and worth \$5,000,000.

—The State of New York spends annually on her militia \$300,000. Pennsylvania \$220,000, Massachusetts \$144,000, a number of the other States ranging from \$25,000 to \$12,000. North Carolina spends \$3,750.

—Mr. Columbus Brown has an opportunity to become temporarily famous as did Cutting, of brief notoriety. He has been kidnapped and carried across the Rio Grande by Mexicans.

—Ten or fifteen thousand pork packers employed in the packing houses of Chicago are on a strike, refusing to comply with the demands of their employers to work ten instead of eight hours a day. In consequence of this the price of pork has advanced.

—President Cleveland has received invitations to attend the State Fairs at Richmond, Va., and Montgomery, Ala., and the impression is that he will do so. Mr. Cleveland should visit the South and learn something of its condition by personal observation. He has never been in the South.

—The Carolina Fair Association will hold its Annual Fair in Charlotte, Nov. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Excursion rates on all railroads. \$5,000 will be paid in Premiums. The Charlotte papers say that the prospect is most encouraging for the best fair that the Association has ever held.

—Successful attempts have been made at growing tobacco in England, on a farm in Kent, where the leaves have attained the size of twenty-seven inches long by thirteen broad, and said to be of fine quality. Half a century ago considerable tobacco was raised in Ireland until the industry was crushed out by British legislation.

—You cannot make good rich butter from poor food, any more than you can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. The milk and butter of one good cow kept in a warm clean stall during the winter and kindly cared for, is worth more than the product of a half a dozen that are forced to ramble through old fields and barren pastures in all kinds of weather to secure a miserable living.

—Buy your fruit trees and vines only from Nurserymen of established reputation for honesty and fair dealing. It is safest to buy from those of our own State. Now is the time to begin to make up your mind as to the number and kinds of fruits you want. Don't plant more than you can properly attend to. Write to some of our leading Nurserymen and get catalogues and prices of their fruits and their opinions as to the kinds best adapted to your soils, but do not buy more than you can attend to properly. Write to those who are advertising in our paper and get their catalogues.

OUR COUNTY CLUB

Forsyth county Farmers' Club will meet in Winston on the 4th Saturday (the 23) of this month. It is hoped that a full delegation from each subordinate club in the county will be present and that each one will come prepared to present something for the consideration and benefit of the Club. It would be a good idea for each Secretary to report to the County club the questions that have been discussed in their respective clubs and what practical steps have been taken, if any, to promote and encourage the interests of their members. Let each delegate think of these things and the meeting will thus be made both instructive and profitable.

TO KEEP WEEVILS OUT OF CORN.

We know that it was a practice among many of the farmers in our boyhood days to husk their corn and let it lie in the heap until it was rained upon and then house it before it dried. We have known others to house it and take all the roof from the crib until the corn had been thoroughly wet by rain. They said that it prevented damage by weevil. Have any of our readers any experience in this direction? If so, what is it?

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD.—We learn that Col. R. T. Roper, of Laurinburg, N. C., produced this season, on one acre of land, 106 bushels of corn. Will the Colonel tell us about it and how he did it?

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

This journal has insisted and still insists that the farmers of this State should have an agricultural college in which their boys who intend to follow the calling of the farmer may be educated and trained for that calling. Other States North and South have such colleges, but North Carolina has none, notwithstanding the fact that \$7,500 a year, interest on the land scrip donated by Congress, in 1862, with the express condition of establishing agricultural and mechanical colleges, is being used by the trustees of the State University, in violation of the spirit and letter of the act by which the donation was made.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle, President of the University, in his address before the students of the South Carolina University, on June 23rd last, indirectly defends this misappropriation of this money by saying that Congress never intended the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges proper, because the act prohibited the use of the money in purchasing sites, erecting buildings, &c. Congress presumed that every State which accepted this donation would have State pride enough to furnish the sites and buildings, leaving the fund donated as a fund to pay the current expenses of such institutions and keep them up without State aid when once established. The Doctor does not seem to have a very accurate idea of what an agricultural college is although he has one between the covers of his University catalogue, (which found its way there at a very late day,) when he says as he does in this address, speaking of a "broad and liberal education," "Right here is the farmer's great danger. If he shall content himself with a cheap smattering of learning, if under the furor for industrial training he subordinates the education of the head to that of the hand, he is condemning himself to that inferiority which I am so earnestly begging him to throw off." He believes in "broad culture" for the farmer. So do we. We believe in broad culture for everybody that can get it. But we don't believe with Dr. Battle that if the farmer can't have broad culture, University training such as he proposes to give him, he should not have any. That's what the Doctor's meaning is if he means anything. The farmer's son cannot go through a course at the University, mastering the dead and living languages, mathematics, polite literature and all the ologies taught in a University, therefore he should not have a "cheap smattering of learning which would condemn him to inferiority." This borders on the amusing, although it was not intended to be amusing. But let us see. Do these agricultural colleges afford only a cheap smattering of learning that subordinates the head to the hand? The agricultural college of Mississippi, supported by this fund which Dr. Battle says was not intended for agricultural or industrial colleges, numbers four hundred students, embracing the sons of the wealthiest and best farmers of Mississippi, who will compare in intelligence and acquirements with the students of any college in that or other States. It is a model school in all respects. The education of the head is not subordinated to the education of the hand, but they go together and the result is four hundred young men, a fair proportion of whom leave these halls and grounds annually, equipped for the active industries of life, and ready to take their part. The agricultural and industrial college of Virginia is another; the college at Auburn, Alabama, is another; the agricultural college of Michigan another, and of Kansas another, with still others, where the farmer's sons are educated with an especial view to training them for the farm, and where that horror of a "smattering of learning" does not seem to frighten folks as it frightens Dr. Battle. But perhaps they do not take as much interest in the farmer as Dr. Battle does, who insists on his having a "broad and liberal culture" to avoid inferiority, or none at all. On the whole, we think it better for the farmer's son to have the "cheap smattering of learning," as the learned Doctor sees fit to designate it, than none at all, and we think his condition would not be quite as inferior with this "cheap smattering" as it would be without any.

With all due respect and deference to the President of the Univer-

sity he may round his periods, gild his phrases, and talk learnedly till the stars fall, but he can never convince the farmers that the \$7,500 a year which belongs to them should be used to help defray the expenses of the State University, to which not one in a thousand is able to send his boy. They insist on having that \$7,500 and an agricultural college and they will have both some of these days or they will know the reason why.

THE STATE FAIR—THE NORTHERN SETTLERS CONVENTION.

We hope to see our section well represented at the State fair which begins on the 26th inst. We learn that all articles for exhibition will be transported free of charge and that the fares on the various Rail Roads are cheaper than ever before. Extra effort has been put forth by the officers of the Society to make the Fair the very best that has ever been held in the State, and we hope it will be.

These annual exhibitions at our State Capital, if properly supported and patronized by our industrial classes, are of incalculable value to the various industries of the State. They bring together the products of the skill and labor of our most progressive people and thus all sections of the state, may compare and interchange the ideas and developments, which mark the progress of each.

But another and very important feature will be the convention of Northern settlers which will be held during the week. This convention, we learn, will be attended by about two hundred Northern editors who will report what they see and hear to the thousands of Northern people who may be looking for homes. A call has been issued, by two hundred residents of our State, of Northern birth, to all people living in the State, who have settled among us, to meet them on that occasion and tell to those Northern visitors what they think of our State. If the energetic, industrious New Englander can be induced to come to North Carolina, we are sure that the Piedmont section can present inducements to him that cannot be excelled in the State.

We would be pleased to see that convention conducted on business principles. The men who are coming to it want no gushing speeches over the dead past, no sentimental stereotyped cant over the graves of slain brethren, no rain-bow arches over our beautiful water-falls, no rhetorical flights over our glorious history, no spread-eagle oratory over our magnificent resources and all to culminate in a grand climax of bewildering "dinings and winings."

They don't come here for that. They want to be shown where they can have health and make money. Let them hear speeches—yes, a hundred speeches, short and pointed. Tell them about the soil, what it will produce and how much, about the timbers, water, stock, facilities for reaching markets, schools, churches, mills; in short show them by plain brief statements, what are the inducements offered by each section and county, that they may have an intelligent idea of them. The average Yankee is not much on gush and sentiment, but he will give you a patient hearing when you talk of the chances of making money and a living. Do not inflict upon that convention any of the thundering eloquence of prolific political oratory, but let the plain, practical men talk to these people in their practical way and it will do good.

TIMOTHY AND ORCHARD.

S. M. Stone, Wake Forest, N. C., writes: "Please give us a short lesson on the best and cheapest fertilizer for clover, timothy and orchard grass, and the time to apply it."

Answer, 1st. All valuable grasses require rich land for their successful culture and in order to make a good start, break deep and well and harrow it till the tilth is first class. This is necessary for the growth of all small seeds and notably so with clover and the grasses named. Before final ploughing broadcast 150 pounds each of acid phosphate and kainit and plough in; with the seed harrow or brush in 300 pounds of cotton seed meal or 10 to 15 loads of well rotted stable manure per acre. Sow from 15th of September to the 15th of October in the fall or from the 20th of February to the 1st of April in the spring.

THE SOUTH SHOULD CALL A HALT.

We believe that it is time for the South to call a halt in some matters. This paper doesn't meddle in the policy of parties but it regards with patriotic solicitude the effect which the action of parties has on the general interests of the country. And it can but deplore what it conceives to be a great error and evil, into which both the political parties of the South have fallen. We refer to the practice, if not now the established rule, especially in positions of high trust and dignity, of constant routine rotation in office. Take, for example, our representation in the lower House of Congress. Whatever may be his qualifications, intellectually or morally, however faithful to his duties and whatever may be his growing influence, yet under the party rule, at the end of his second term at most, he must stand aside to give the place to another. The men who can go to the American Congress for the first time and in two terms attain to a position where they can command influence are very rare among us. Hence it is that the glory and dignity and power of old-time Southern statesmanship is not felt in the House of Representatives. It was not so in the days of the Clays, Calhouns, Toombs, Stevens, Mangums, Alstons and Culpeppers. The North seems to recognize the fact, that for a member to have weight and influence, he must have legislative wisdom—to have this he must have legislative experience, and to have this he must have time. When we find men who by their moral and intellectual qualifications may be developed into men of power and influence we should retain and cultivate them. Lightly as we may regard it, there are very few four-year-old Congressmen who can be developed into statesmen of influence and power. But rotate in office and degenerate in statesmanship seems to be the policy of the parties.

EXPERIMENTS IN CORN CULTURE.

Some time ago we noticed in these columns some experiments, with the remarkable results, in wheat culture in the States of Delaware and California. On another page in this issue we publish the results of some experiments, in corn culture, by D. C. Anderson, of Monroe, Union county, in this State, which give some interesting figures to the farmer of an investigating turn of mind. One hundred and forty-five bushels of shelled corn to the acre reads like something incredible if it were not established by cold facts and figures, by a responsible man who did the work himself and kept an accurate record of his operations. With fair seasons and no mishaps to encounter the yield would have been much larger. He believes he can reach 200 or 250 bushels to the acre, and go even higher, and proposes to continue his experiments with a commendable determination to see what can be achieved. We commend his example to other farmers throughout the State, every one of whom ought to have a portion of his land set apart for experimental purposes, as Mr. Anderson has. He holds, truly, that what can be done on one acre, can be done, with proper system, on a hundred or a thousand acres. He is doing a good work, for he is demonstrating, by actual experiment, the possibilities of production, where, according to the routine methods of the day, the limit was supposed to be reached. Mr. Anderson, with his record of the experiments made, sent us samples of the grain and cob of the corn raised. The grain is very long and full, while the cobs, as he expresses it, are mere pipe-stems, comparatively, the largest of several sent not being thicker than the middle finger of a man's hand, while the others are much smaller.

—Delaney, a thirteen-year-old son of Dr. R. K. Gregory, of Greensboro, fatally shot himself with an air gun last Thursday. He was crossing a fence when the gun was accidentally discharged, the ball penetrating his heart.

—Mr. W. A. Brown, of Davidson College, yesterday sent to this city a remarkably fine specimen of fruit in the shape of a pear, of the Duchess variety, which weighed one pound and three-quarters.—Charlotte Observer.